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1,	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS				
3					
4	IN RE PHARMACEUTICAL)				
5	INDUSTRY AVERAGE WHOLESALE) MDL No. 1456				
6	PRICE LITIGATION) Civil Action: 01-CV-12257-PBS				
7	THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO)				
8	ALL CLASS ACTIONS)				
9					
10	Deposition of CAROL SIDWELL, taken before				
11	GREG S. WEILAND, CSR, RMR, CRR, Notary Public,				
12	pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for				
13	the United States District Court pertaining to the				
14	taking of depositions, at Suite 300, 1630 Fifth				
15	Avenue, in the City of Moline, Illinois, commencing				
16	at 10:38 o'clock a.m., on the 17th day of September,				
17	2004.				
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Moline, IL

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2		2	September 17th, 2004	•
3	HEINS, MILLS & OLSON, P.L.C., by	3	CAROL SIDWELL	
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5	3550 IDS Center	5	Examination by Mr. Haas 6	
-6	80 South Eighth Street	6	Examination by Ms. MacMenamin 58	:
7	Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402	7	Further Examination by Mr. Haas 76	
8	(612) 338-4605	8	Further Examination by Ms. MacMenamin 78	
9	E-mail: esmacmenamin@heinsmills.com	9	Further Examination by Mr. Haas 80	
10	On behalf of the Plaintiffs;	10		
11		11	DEPOSITION EXHIBITS	
12	PATTERSON, BELKNAP, WEBB & TYLER, LLP, by	12	NUMBER DESCRIPTION PA	GE
13	MR. ERIK HAAS	13	Exhibit Sidwell 002 Managed Health Care System	24
14	1133 Avenue of the Americas	14	Agreement, RESTAT, Bates labeled	
15	New York, New York 10036-6710	15	JDH 001602 through 001617	
16	(212) 336-2117	16	•	
17	E-mail: ehaas@pbwt.com	17	Exhibit Sidwell 003 Network Provider Agreement	47
18	On behalf of the Defendants;	18	between John Deere Health Care,	
19		19	Inc., and Contracting Provider,	
20		20	Bates labeled JDH 003434 through	
21		21	003460	
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1	MS. LAURA J. KNOLL	1		
2	1300 River Drive, Suite 200	2	DEPOSITION EXHIBITS (CONTINUED)	
3	Moline, Illinois 61265	3	NUMBER DESCRIPTION PA	.GE
4	(309) 765-1365	4	•	
5	E-mail: KnollLauraJ@JohnDeere.com	5	Exhibit Sidwell 004 Network Provider Agreement	50
6	On behalf of the Witness.	6	between John Deere Health Plan,	
7	Also Present: Mr. Michael Beaderstadt.	7	Inc. and Contracting Provider,	
8	1200 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200	8	Bates labeled JDH 003491 through	
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12		12	between John Deere Health Care,	
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3 (Pages 6 to 9)

6 1 MS. KNOLL: Erik, Carol has not been sworn 1 A. Correct. From there I started working at 2 in. 2 a hospital pharmacy reviewing the physician orders. 3 MR. HAAS: Can you swear in Carol. 3 overseeing injections, filling of the medication 4 (Witness sworn.) carts, being a resource to the physician within the CAROL SIDWELL 5 hospital pharmacy environment. after being first duly sworn, testified as follows: 6 6 Q. What is the time frame that you worked in 7 EXAMINATION 7 the hospital? 8 BY MR. HAAS: 8 A. I would have to check for exact dates on 9 Q. Ms. Sidwell, would you please state your 9 that, but I believe I started there in '82 or '83, 10 full name for the record. 10 and I worked there for about a three-year time 11 A. Carol Sidwell. 11 frame, and I left there to then go back in retail 12 Q. And what is your current position? 12 pharmacy working for a different chain as a pharmacy 13 A. Manager of provider relations. manager in one of their retail locations. I worked 14 Q. And as manager of provider relations, you with that organization in various functions managing 15 report to Michael Beaderstadt, correct? 15 pharmacies until 1993, when I became to John Deere A. Beaderstadt, yes. 16 16 Health. 17 Q. Beaderstadt. I'm going to walk through 17 Q. And how have your responsibilities and 18 with you the same background that we walked through 18 titles changed from 1993 to date while at John Deere with Michael, and I apologize for putting you 19 19 Health? 20 through it. 20 A. When I first came to John Deere Health, I 21 But if you would, could you starting with 21 don't remember the exact title. I believe it was a post high school just quickly describe for me your pharmaceutical care representative where I would go 7

employment and educational experience.

A. Okay. After graduating from high school, I went to the University of Iowa, graduated from there in 1981 with a degree in pharmacy. During that time there were miscellaneous jobs including restaurant and lifeguarding and non-drug-related experiences.

Q. Me too, both of those.

9 A. After graduating in '81, I worked for a
10 retail pharmacy chain for about nine months or so as
11 a staff pharmacist filling prescriptions, billing

12 insurance claims.

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MS. MacMENAMIN: I'm sorry, the phone seems to be cutting out a little bit. I don't know if the speaker is too far away from the witness.

MR. HAAS: I'll turn up the volume too and see if that helps out at all.

18 BY MR. HAAS:

Q. Okay. The witness testified that she
worked for a retail pharmacy chain as a staff
pharmacist and filling prescriptions.

22 Is that correct?

out and work with physicians, talk with them about

2 their prescribing habits, their formulary

3 utilization, generic utilization, trying to use

4 first line agents.

I was then involved in some special
 projects putting together a preferred drug list for
 our TennCare product, the Tennessee Medicaid

8 product, and then went on to other special projects9 working with what we refer to as the health center

working with what we refer to as the health center or our clinic, our staff model HMOs. As we were

building new facilities, I was responsible for

12 designing the pharmacy, hiring the pharmacy staff,

13 getting the licensure, setting up the purchasing

14 agreements for those clinics.

And then I went to the provider

contracting area where I became responsible for

pharmacy contracting and pharmaceutical manufacturer

contracting for rebates, as well as the customer

19 service provider service aspects of pharmacy, the

20 claims processing, authorizations, implementation of

21 the drug benefit, interactions with the claims

22 processor.

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4 (Pages 10 to 13)

10 12 Q. Okay. understanding of the rates at which -- withdraw 1 2 2 A. And then I added some additional responsibilities to that for provider relations, 3 While a pharmacy manager at Osco from 1983 4 to 1993, did you have an understanding of the prices communications and working with physicians, 5 at which Osco could acquire drugs from wholesalers? hospitals and other providers in addition to pharmacy, and as Mike described, most recently this 6 A. I knew what costs my particular store was 6 paying for those drugs that we acquired. 7 year I've become responsible for our national 7 Q. Did you also gain an understanding at that contracts for DME, home health, vision, chiro, 8 time of what the pharmacy industry generally was 9 mental health, specialty pharmacy programs and some 9 10 paying wholesalers for drugs? And by that --10 of our other vendors. 11 A. I would say that I'm aware of an average 11 Q. Okay. Going back to the time that you were a pharmacy manager for a retail pharmacy chain, 12 discount that we were able to purchase drugs for 12 depending on whether it was a brand or a generic 13 what chain was that? 13 A. The first time out of college? item, and depending on your manufacturer, certainly 14 14 Q. No, from 1983 to 1993. 15 in the range of 15 to 20, 25 percent discount on the 15 16 A. I worked for Osco Drug, part of American 16 brand items, and much greater than that on the 17 Stores. 17 generic items. 18 O. And part of your responsibilities as a 18 O. When you're talking in terms of the 19 discount, you're talking in terms of the discount 19 pharmacy manager, did that involve at all 20 contracting with health plans? 20 off of what? 21 A. Discount from AWP or average wholesale 21 A. That wasn't part of my direct 22 responsibility. The corporate office handled those 22 price. 13 11 Q. From the pharmacy's perspective at that contracts. I was involved in some of the 1 discussions, but it wasn't a direct responsibility. 2 time and pharmaceutical industry based on your 2 Q. When you say you were involved in 3 experience at that time, were the drug acquisition 3 costs at which the pharmacies acquired the drugs 4 discussions, what did those discussions entail? 4 5 from wholesalers typically expressed in terms of 5 A. As John Deere Health was sending out 6 discounts off of AWP or of amounts based upon WAC? 6 requests for participation in a preferred product at that time, I worked with some of our corporate A. I was familiar with both references. The 7 8 pricing that I actually saw in the pharmacy wasn't 8 entities to discuss various reimbursement rates and 9 represented as a discount or anything. There were 9 what we would want to propose. 10 just two different pricing codes on the bottles, so 10 O. And in coming up with the amount of one was what we paid for it and one was an AWP 11 reimbursement rates that the pharmacies wanted to 11 12 propose, the pharmacy you were working for wanted to price. 12 13 Q. At that time, in the 1993 time frame let's 13 propose, did you build in an element of margin above say, is it correct there that the pharmacies were 14 the drug cost to the pharmacy? 14 15 15 able to purchase most brand name drugs at an amount A. Yes. 16 at or around WAC? Q. Typically what was the range of margin 16 17 that Osco would propose as a reimbursement rate? 17 A. Yes. Q. Was it your understanding at that time A. I don't feel that I would be able to 18 18 19 represent what Osco would propose. 19 therefore that wholesalers tended to earn a very 20 thin margin on the drugs sold to pharmacies? 20 Q. Fair enough. Let me ask this question. 21 When you were at Osco as a pharmacy 21 A. I'm certain that they earned a margin. I

don't know that I would be able to define thin.

manager from 1983 to 1993, did you have an

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5 (Pages 14 to 17)

Q. Just based on your general understanding from the perspective of a pharmacist at that time, was it your understanding that wholesalers basically earned their margin on the prompt pay discount they received from manufacturers?

A. They received that, and then there was also what appeared to be a markup between what they actually purchased the drug for and what they were reselling it to me at a wholesale cost or a discounted wholesale cost.

11 Q. And what would you -- what was your 12 perspective of the range of that markup at that 13 time?

A. I believed it to be in the range of 2 to 3 percent, but I have no specific documentation on that.

Q. Okay. So then when you started at
John Deere, you initially were the pharmacy care
representative, and then you were involved with a
special project that involved developing a preferred
drug list for Tennessee; is that correct?

22 A. TennCare. It's the Medicaid program in

could obtain at a lower cost.

We also looked at dosing frequency and compliance and other aspects of it.

Q. At that time was John Deere receiving rebates on drugs from manufacturers?

A. Yes.

Q. In assessing which of the drugs was the lowest cost drug and therefore would otherwise obtain a preferred formulary listing over a functionally equivalent drug, did John Deere incorporate into that consideration the amount of rebates it would get from manufacturers?

A. Yes.

Q. So from John Deere's perspective, this preferred drug list and subsequent formulary list were a means to control costs?

Let me withdraw that question because that's not a fair question.

One of the purposes of the preferred drug list and the later formularies were to control costs; is that correct?

A. Yes.

1 Tennessee.

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Q. What did that project involve? When you say developing a preferred drug list, what does that mean?

A. Working with our clinical pharmacists and identifying which items we would like to promote or prefer, what you would probably call now a formulary

8 listing. At that point we referred to it as a

preferred drug list, and it was probably more
 expansive than what you see in formularies today.

Q. When faced with a situation where you had functionally equivalent drugs, how did John Deere determine which drug to put on the preferred drug

14 list at that time?

15 A. There are several steps in the process.
16 I'm familiar with most of those. We looked at the
17 clinical aspects of the drug, if it created the same
18 outcomes. We looked at side effects, interactions,
19 many components of the clinical side of it. If we

believed from a clinical standpoint that the two
were interchangeable, then we looked at the cost

22 components of the drug and looked at which one we

Q. Has John Deere ever delegated that

formulary determination function to any third party?

A. Not to my knowledge. We basically act as our own PBM, or pharmacy benefit manager.

Q. Has John Deere to your knowledge ever received proposals from any PBM that they take over the formulary management function?

A. Yes.

9 I guess let me back up to that other 10 question. There was a period of time where we did 11 work with an outside PBM, Diversified Pharmacy 12 Services, for part of our population in Tennessee.

Q. What period of time was that?

A. I believe it was '93 to '95 or somewhere in there for the TennCare population.

in there for the TennCare population.
 Q. During that time frame, did the

Diversified Pharmacy Services PBM handle the rebate function for John Deere?

A. I believe so. I don't have the exact materials on that.

Q. So from John Deere's perspective, it had the option to either manage the formulary process

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6 (Pages 18 to 21)

1 and the rebating process internally or alternatively 2 delegate that function to a PBM, right? 3 A. Yes. 4 Q. Why is it that John Deere elected to do 5 that internally?

A. My perspective on that is that we felt we were in a good position to evaluate the clinical quality of the drugs and make those decisions ourselves. We felt that we could avoid middlemen in that process and better manage the activities going

12 Q. So from just the economic viewpoint, was 13 it John Deere's perspective that it was more 14 efficient for them to manage the rebating process

15 internally?

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16 A. Yes.

17 O. Has John Deere done any studies to 18 determine whether or not it could obtain greater rebates by outsourcing the manufacturer rebating 19

function to a PBM? 20

21 A. We have evaluated that on several 22 situations.

1 favored nation clause, Diversified was able to get 2 more favorable reimbursement for pharmacies than .З what we were able to get.

4 Q. From John Deere's perspective, what are 5 the functions that a PBM could provide that John Deere currently does provide? 6

A. I don't know that I can give you an all-inclusive list, but I would start with the network pieces, providing service to the pharmacies, customer service questions, reviewing authorizations, drug utilization, medical necessity

review, monitoring for inappropriate use, rebate contracting, promoting formulary items and appropriate use of drugs to the physicians.

15 I'm sure there are many more. Claims 16 processing we currently outsource, but that's

certainly a function of the PBMs. 17

Q. Is there an element of risk acceptance 18 19 that PBMs provide or have offered to provide to

20 John Deere?

21 A. Is there a what?

22 Q. Do you understand?

Q. How did you evaluate that?

A. By looking at proposals from other PBMs as far as what they would offer us. Some of them would offer guaranteed rebates per prescription or

5 different sharing arrangements on the rebates, as well as looking at the net cost of the drugs and 6

7 then looking at our staffing and our time and our

8 involvement in putting those lists together.

9 Q. And was the ultimate conclusion you reached that the John Deere rebates were competitive 10 with the rebates that could be obtained from the 11 12 PBMs?

13 A. I believe that we found that our rebates were substantially higher than what we could obtain 14 15

from using a PBM. Q. When John Deere utilized Diversified 16 Pharmacy Services, did it also avail itself of any 17

of the networks that Diversified Pharmacy Services 18 19 had created with pharmacies?

20 A. That was actually our purpose for using 21 them. Because of language in some of the Tennessee

22 pharmacy contracts that we referred to as our most A. No.

2 Q. Let me ask the question differently.

Have any of the PBM proposals that you received offered to accept some of the insurance risk with respect to reimbursing pharmacies that John Deere currently has?

A. I wouldn't refer to it as insurance risk for reimbursing pharmacies. To me that means for the actual prescriptions and getting into what we do as an insurer.

Certainly some of the PBM contracts would give us a flat rate of reimbursement for all of the drugs that for some pharmacies they may pay that pharmacy more or less than that amount, and there 14 may be some risk within that.

Q. So based upon what I heard you say, is it correct -- withdraw that.

A. I don't know if I mentioned formulary in 18 19 my list.

20 Q. What I'm trying to do is try to summarize your testimony and see if we're on the same page. 21

Would it be fair to say that from

7 (Pages 22 to 25)

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22 John Deere's perspective the functions that a PBM 1 MR. HAAS: I'm digging through the 2 could provide that John Deere currently does provide 2 documents now for a document that's Bates stamped 3 are, one, a claims processing function; two, a cost 3 JDH 1602 through 1616. It's the RESTAT agreement control function, and that would include prior dated 1997, September 29th, 1997, between John Deere 5 authorizations, generic substitution, formulary Health Care, Inc., and RESTAT. 6 management; third, a network function; and fourth, a 6 MS. MacMENAMIN: I've got it. 7 reimbursement management function in that John Deere MR. HAAS: Okay. For the record, we will 7 8 would pay a fixed amount for reimbursement rather mark as John Deere Deposition Exhibit Number 2 the than a variable amount depending upon the rates that document I just referred to. the particular pharmacies incurred? 10 10 (Exhibit Sidwell 002 marked as 11 A. We don't provide that today. 11 requested.) 12 Q. But it would be fair to say that all else 12 BY MR. HAAS: being equal, each of those are functions that a PBM 13 13 Q. Ms. Sidwell, I ask that you take a look at 14 could provide for John Deere? 14 the document that's been marked as John Deere A. Yes. Customer service would be another 15 15 Deposition Exhibit Number 2 and tell me whether one, the formulary management piece, the rebate 16 16 that's the RESTAT agreement we were talking about. 17 contracting piece, all of those. Claims processing 17 A. It appears to be so. 18 we do not do internally. That's that services 18 Q. If you would turn with me to the page 19 bureau that Mike talked about. We outsource the 19 Bates stamped JDH 1612, 1611 is the first page of 20 actual processing of the claims to a different 20 the two-page Schedule A, schedule of RESTAT services entity. We do all the setup in the system as far as 21 21 building the benefit and entering the 22 Do you see that? 23 1 authorizations, entering the reimbursement. 1 A. Yes. 2

Q. Okay. And how long has it been that 3 you've been using ProCare?

4 A. 1999.

5 Q. Prior to ProCare?

6 A. We used Argus.

7 Q. And you used Argus solely as a claims 8 administrator?

9 A. Yes.

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10 Q. I saw in the production a document that was a RESTAT, an agreement with the company I

12 believe referred to as RESTAT, R-E-S-T-A-T.

A. I'd forgotten about that one.

14 Q. What is that?

A. RESTAT is another agent like a PBM, and we

will use them for part of our business. I believe

it was in Kentucky when we were working with an 17

18 indemnity product in Kentucky.

19 That particular entity did all of the PBM 20 functions, including the rebate contracting and

21 networking and other pieces of that customer service

22 center. Q. And if you would turn with me to Page 2,

what is your understanding of what this page shows?

A. Do you want me to start at the top?

5 Q. No, just in general terms if you can

describe it for the record.

7 A. This would be some of the various services

that RESTAT would have performed for us and the

9 associated charges for reimbursement levels

10 associated with it.

11 Q. Now, near the bottom, it refers to the

pharmacy reimbursement for brand and generic, and it

sets forth a formula which is the lesser of U&C or

AWP minus 13 plus a \$2.50 dispensing fee for brand

drugs and the lesser of U&C AWP minus 20 percent or

MAC plus a \$2.50 dispensing fee for generic drugs.

17 Do you see that?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Do you have any understanding of how those

rates were determined at the time? In other words,

how was it for brand name drugs that John Deere came 21

up with a reimbursement rate for RESTAT of AWP minus

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8 (Pages 26 to 29)

1 cost. 1 13 percent? We wanted to never pay more than what they 2 A. In 1997, that was generally our 2 would charge a cash-paying customer. 3 reimbursement rate for our pharmacies with some 3 Q. Is it fair to say that John Deere included exceptions to that. I assume that this was a 4 4 5 that usual and customary charge limitation in all 5 proposal from RESTAT as far as what they felt they its pharmacy contracts? could provide to us that would give us an adequate 6 6 A. To the best of my knowledge, yes. That 7 7 network. Certainly it's in line of what our other 8 was certainly our intent. 8 reimbursement was. Q. Sitting here today, how would I determine Q. And the use of the variable U&C in that 9 9 or how would anyone determine whether or not a 10 10 formula for brand and generic reimbursement, does particular transaction was reimbursed at the usual that refer to in your understanding the usual and 11 11 and customary charge amount or an AWP-based amount? 12 12 customary cost of the pharmacy? 13 A. Within the processing system, it would A. I wouldn't say usual and customary cost. 13 look at -- there's various fields in there. 14 14 I would say usual and customary charge. 15 Depending upon what the pharmacy requested for O. Okay. How would you define the usual and 15 reimbursement, there's a submitted price. 16 customary charge as used in this agreement? 16 There's -- typically the pharmacy has the ability to 17 A. I don't know if there is a specific 17 definition in this agreement without looking through submit a usual and customary price, and then there's 18 18 it. How I would define usual and customary would be 19 also our calculated price based upon the 19 reimbursement that we built in the system. 20 the price that that pharmacy would charge a 20 21 So as a claim process, you can determine 21 cash-paying customer for that drug. 22 to see which one of those amounts was paid. Q. And from your perspective, the amount a 22 pharmacy would charge a cash-paying customer would Q. So is it fair to say in order to determine 1 1 for any particular transaction what the basis was 2 include an element of margin above the pharmacy's 2 for the amount reimbursed to the pharmacy, one would 3 acquisition cost of the drug, correct? 3 have to look at the claims data? 4 4 A. Yes. A. Claims data or aggregate of the claims 5 5 Q. Now, from John Deere's perspective, did 6 data. There were some reporting available that the U&C variable in these formulas and in the 6 7 would show us a percentage of claims that were paid 7 pharmacy contract formulas constitute a real limitation on the amount of drug reimbursement that 8 at U&C versus paid at submitted versus paid at our 9 contracted rate. 9 was afforded? 10 O. And does John Deere maintain that 10 A. I'm not sure what you mean by real 11 documentation going back to 1991? limitation. 11 A. I'm sure that there were probably various Q. Let me ask it differently then. 12 12 reports of that throughout the time. I don't -- I 13 13 A. Okay. wouldn't say that I would have consistent access to 14 Q. Why did John Deere include in its 14 reimbursement contracts the term U&C as a limit on 15 that. 15 drug reimbursement? 16 Q. Let me ask it differently. 16 Is the report you're referring to, is that A. Sometimes the charge for a cash-paying 17. 17 something that is generated in the regular course of customer would be less than AWP minus 13 or the 18 18 19 business on a routine basis? other rates identified here. Frequently a pharmacy 19 when pricing items would have a narrower margin on A. It's something that would be reviewed more 20 20 on an ad hoc basis from time to time. There were some items than others, or they may have loss 21 21 some standard reports that we had included that in 22

leaders where they would actually sell things below

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9 (Pages 30 to 33)

more recently in the past several years.

2 Q. From the time frame from 1991 through 3

2002, September 2002, is it fair to say that there

4 is no regular reporting in the aggregate of the

5 percentage of claims that were paid at U&C versus an

AWP-based amount? 6

7 A. I would say I don't have those physical reports available, that the data is probably there 9 and could be gathered and produce those, and that 10 from time to time along that way there probably were 11 reports produced to look at that.

12 Q. And just to be clear, when you say the 13 data is available, you're referring to the claims 14 data?

15 A. Uh-huh.

16 Q. So in order to determine what amount of

17 claims were paid U&C versus what amount were paid

18 AWP, we would have to look at the claims data?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Now, speaking more broadly, is it fair to

21 say that in providing reimbursement to pharmacies

directly or through a PBM that John Deere utilized a

to determine the acquisition price and therefore use 1

2 it as a reimbursement basis, does that mean it's

3 just logistically and administratively difficult to

do that on a programmatic basis?

A. That and it would be difficult for me to validate what that pharmacy actually paid for that drug on a given prescription at a given location.

Q. Well, let me ask it this way.

9 Has John Deere ever given any 10 consideration to requiring pharmacies as a condition 11 of reimbursement to disclose acquisition costs?

12 A. I'm not aware of that language in any of 13 our contracts. Prior to my time, there may have

been some of that when it was presumably based on an

15 acquisition cost.

16 Q. Given the variability in acquisition costs 17 and how that may vary acquisition by acquisition,

from John Deere's perspective, does it make more 18

19 sense administratively and logistically when using a 20 claims processing system to use a benchmark?

21 A. Certainly. We use a benchmark for most of 22 our reimbursing.

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formula that included a number of variables,

2 including some discount off of AWP throughout the

3 1990s?

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4 A. Yes.

> Q. In doing so, what was your understanding of the term average wholesale price or AWP?

 A. Average wholesale price was in my mind a reference price, sort of like a sticker price on a car that we could use to at least consistently apply

10 formulas for reimbursement. Previous to that we had 11

tried to use acquisition costs, and acquisition cost 12 was something that you couldn't easily define and

13 wasn't consistent pharmacy to pharmacy, so this

14 provided a reference pricing source for us.

15 Q. In providing reimbursement to the 16 pharmacies throughout the 1990s based on some

17 discount off of AWP, was it John Deere's intent to

18 or understanding that they were providing

19 reimbursement at an amount that would provide some

20 margin to pharmacies over their acquisition costs?

21 A. Yes.

22

Q. When you say that it was a difficult thing

Q. Does using a benchmark also allow 1

John Deere in the event that it wants to raise or

lower the amount of reimbursement it provides to all

4 pharmacies a logistically simple way of doing that 5

simply by adjusting the benchmark?

A. Yes, or adjusting our discount from the benchmark.

8 Q. Now, throughout your time at John Deere 9 when you were involved in the reimbursement of 10 pharmacies, you understood that pharmacies received 11 in some instances discounts or rebates from

12 manufacturers; is that correct?

13 A. I'm aware that they received discounts 14 from manufacturers. Most of our rebate contracts,

the manufacturer did not want to provide rebates to 15

me and rebates to the pharmacy, so for drugs 16

17 purchased for our members, we retained the rights 18 for rebates to or for those products.

19 Q. Are you referring to the staff model HMO

20 purchases at that point or more generally for all 21

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A. More generally. They may have received

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10 (Pages 34 to 37)

1 rebates. I'm not aware of the named rebate, per se,

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for the pharmacy. Certainly they received

3 discounts, incentives.

> Q. When you refer to AWP as a benchmark, was it your understanding and was it your understanding

throughout the 1990s that the AWP for brand name 6

drugs was set at typically 20 to 25 percent over WAC

8 for those drugs?

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9 A. Yes. For certain manufacturers, I believe 10 it was 16 and two-thirds percent.

Q. 16 and two-thirds percent is actually the 11

12 discount --

13 A. Discount.

14 Q. -- off of the AWP versus the markup over

WAC? 15

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16 A. Yes.

O. Took me a while to understand that. 17

18 What is your understanding of the term

19 wholesale acquisition price or WAC?

A. WAC would more accurately reflect in my

21 opinion what a wholesaler was able to purchase the

22 drugs for. Again, I would say that it is somewhat generic drugs, it refers to the reimbursement amount

is the lesser of U&C AWP minus 20 percent or MAC.

What is your understanding of the term

4 MAC?

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A. MAC would be a maximum allowable charge or maximum allowable cost. It's an upper limit on what

7 RESTAT in this case would pay for a generic drug on

8 a per-unit basis.

Q. Again, speaking generally, has

10 John Deere's contracts with pharmacies for the

reimbursement of pharmacies for drugs dispensed to 11

12 John Deere's members included an amount of

reimbursement for generic drugs that is capped at 13

14 MAC?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Now, in using that term in John Deere's

contracts, are they referring to a MAC that 17

John Deere has created internally or a MAC list that 18

John Deere has created, or are the contracts 19

20 referring to a MAC some other entity created?

21 A. During my time at John Deere Health, it's

22 been a proprietary MAC list that John Deere Health

of a reference price, that there are probably people

2 that pay more than WAC and certainly those that pay

3 less than WAC.

> Q. Does John Deere use the term WAC or wholesale acquisition price in any of its contracts?

A. Within our rebate contracts with the drug

manufacturers, yes, not within our provider

8 contracts.

> Q. Do any of the contracts, rebate contracts that John Deere has with manufacturers set the contract price as a discount above or below AWP?

12 A. I believe we have some that still

reference AWP. I would need to look at the specific 13

documents for that. I know that we have some that 14

15 reference WAC.

> Q. From John Deere's perspective, does it make a difference whether AWP or WAC is used in the

contract since they are just mathematically related 18

19 terms?

20 A. No.

21 Q. Now going back to this agreement that we

marked as Deposition Exhibit Number 2, for the 22

maintains, creates and adjusts.

2 Q. What are the factors or considerations that go into coming up with the MAC amount for 3

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4 generic drugs?

5 A. We use several sources of data. One of

them is a HCFA MAC price. We look to see if there 6

7 are - if more than one generic is available, more

than one source of that generic I guess is available 8

9 so that it should be available to pharmacies. We

10 look to see if it's A rated or not. We looked at

11 competitive pricing. We look at a baseline price

that's also provided by First Data Bank that 12

13 provides AWP and look at all those various factors

to look at what we want to set for a MAC price. 14

Q. When you referred to the baseline price 15

that is provided by First Data Bank that references 16

AWP, is that a baseline that pertains to generic 17

drugs rather than brand name drugs? What are you 18

19 referring to?

20 A. There's a price within First Data Bank

21 that -- my understanding of it, and it may not be

technically the understanding, but it looks at all 22

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11 (Pages 38 to 41)

of the items available, all of the drugs available

2 within that given entity and what a -- I'll call it

3 an average or what an average price would be looking

4 at brands and generics available.

- Q. Is it your understanding that the MAC price that John Deere develops as a proprietary
- 7 price will differ from the MAC price that other
- health plans use?
- 9 A. Certainly.
- 10 Q. And is it fair to say that AWP is not the
- 11 basis for the MAC price that John Deere has
- 12 developed?

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- 13 A. Absolutely. It is used as one of our
- 14 benchmarks in looking at determining a MAC price,
- 15 where we would like to achieve at least a certain
- percentage discount, but it certainly is not the 16
- 17 biggest factor.
- 18 Q. During the course of your tenure at
- 19 John Deere, has John Deere done any studies or costs
- 20 of provider or pharmacy costs of acquisition of
- 21 drugs to your knowledge?
- 22 A. I wouldn't say we have done any formal

to demonstrate what their cost was.

To sort of reiterate the conclusion you

- just made, it's fair to say that in providing
- reimbursement to pharmacies and doctors, John Deere
- understood that it was providing an element of
- margin to the physicians and the pharmacies; is that
- 7 correct?
 - A. That is correct, yes.
 - Q. Now, you also mentioned that you were
- 10 involved in the development of John Deere's staff
- model HMO. 11
- 12 A. Of the pharmacy pieces of that, yes.
- 13 Q. Okay. And did that staff model HMO have a 14 particular name?
- 15 A. John Deere Family Health Plan.
 - Q. Family. And is it correct that that HMO
- 17 was in operation from 1993 to 1999, to the best of
- your recollection? 18
 - A. Those dates sound close. I'm not sure
- 20 when it actually ceased operation.
- 21 Q. Describe for me once again what exactly
- 22 your involvement was with the HMO.

- 1 studies of that. Certainly information is available
 - through journals and through other means to allow us
- 3 to know that our reimbursement for pharmacies and
- for physicians does include a margin in there.

On occasion, if a pharmacist would request that we change a MAC price or change a reimbursement

- 7 for a drug, they do have the opportunity to submit
- 8 their acquisition cost in there.
 - Q. Okay. When you referred to the sources of
- 10 information about drug costs, is there anything that
- 11 particularly comes to mind that you've reviewed over
- 12 the last decade?
 - A. Some of it comes from the various
- 14 manufacturers. Some of it is a claim review from a
- 15 pharmacy where they didn't feel that the
- reimbursement was enough and were willing to provide 16
- 17 information. Some of it is drug topics or some of
- your journals, conferences such as the Academy of 18
- 19 Managed Care Pharmacy, some of the networking
- 20 opportunities there.
- 21 On occasion some pharmacies have or
- physicians have provided a copy of an invoice to us

- A. I was involved with -- we had one HMO, one 1 staff model that was up and running at that point, 3 another one that was under development, and we were
- 4 looking at opening some additional sites.
 - So I was responsible for getting the
- licensure for the facility, working with the
- architects and other people as far as the layout of
- the pharmacy, the actual design of the pharmacy,
- 9 hiring a staff, setting up arrangements with the
- 10 wholesalers and with the various buying groups, some
- involvement with the manufacturer contracts for own 11
- 12 use purchasing at that point, and pharmacy systems,
- 13 basically getting the pharmacy up and ready to run.
 - Q. Were you involved at all in the
- 15 negotiation or contracting for drugs that were going
- 16 to be dispensed by the staff model pharmacies or
- 17 administered by the staff model physicians?
- 18 A. Some of the agreements were already in
- 19 place when I came on board because we had pharmacies
- 20 in operation, but we did extend those to other
- 21 facilities.
 - Q. Were those contracts with wholesalers or

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12 (Pages 42 to 45)

were the contracts with manufacturers or both? A. Both, and buying groups through the wholesalers.

Q. To your recollection, were those contracts -- withdraw that question.

To your recollection, how were the price of goods, drugs, expressed in those contracts? Was it in terms of a benchmark, or was it an absolute amount, to your recollection?

10 A. Which part of the contracts I guess? With the drug manufacturers? 11

Q. Well, I was asking both, but if you want to break it down, that's fine.

Let me ask a better question then.

With respect to the contracts between the staff model HMO and manufacturers, how were the price terms for drugs expressed?

16 17 A. In the arrangement between the pharmacy in 18

19 the staff model HMO and John Deere Health, we 20 reimbursed them as we would reimburse other

21 pharmacies, to my recollection. The purchasing of

the drugs by the pharmacy were separate contracts to 22

there would be a straight exchange between the two. 1

2 I believe that they were able to purchase it at a

3 price less than, creating a bigger difference, so

there was still a margin in there for the pharmacy. 4

5 O. Did the reimbursement agreements between the pharmacists then and John Deere that you just 6 mentioned also have an adjusted reimbursement amount 7

to reflect the lower acquisition costs? 8

9 A. At that time I don't believe we had a 10 contract with them because they were part of our

organization, so I'm not aware of a contract between 11

the pharmacies and John Deere Health Care or 12

John Deere Health Plan. They were part of it. 13

· Q. They were part of the staff HMO. That's

15 what I would expect. I thought you had testified

that there was a contractual relationship between 16

17 the pharmacies.

A. There is now that they are a separate 18

19 entity.

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20 Q. Okay.

A. And in our reimbursement to them in our 21

22 adjudication system, we have them set up as if they

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that, and we negotiated up-front discounts on the

1 2 pricing of the drugs, discounts from the wholesale

price or discounts from AWP, and for those items 3

that were used in the facilities for own use 4

5 agreements, we did not then as an HMO get rebates on

them, so it was basically an up-front discount for 6

7 the items.

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Q. Two questions. The first question, to your recollection, were those contracts expressed as

10 a discount off of AWP or a discount off of WAC or

11 some other basis, to your recollection?

A. I don't know that I totally recall what 12

they were based on. Some of them were a -- it ended 13 up being a per-unit price. I'm not sure if it was a 14

discount off AWP or a discount off WAC, but it was a 15

16 discounted price for us.

Q. And it's your understanding that that

18 discounted price reflected the amount of rebate that

19 John Deere would otherwise be able to obtain from

manufacturers for drugs that were administered to 20

21 its members?

A. I wouldn't say that I would think that

were another pharmacy, a regular pharmacy.

Q. In that adjudication system, was the staff 2

3 model pharmacy before 1999 reimbursed at cost in the system, or was it reimbursed -- were the claims 4

tracked at some --

A. The claims were tracked at a discounted 6

7 AWP as they were for any other pharmacy.

8 Q. And that discounted AWP amount, was it the

9 same amount that John Deere would generally

calculate with respect to independent pharmacies, or 10

was it some discounted amount, further discounted

12 amount?

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A. It would be comparable to what John Deere 13

Health paid other independent and chain pharmacies 14 within the same area for the same product. 15

16 Q. After 1999 when the group became

independent, did John Deere continue to purchase 17

18 drugs for the group?

A. The group purchased the drugs themselves 19 directly, and then we have a contract with them as 20

we would any other pharmacy for reimbursement. 21

MR. HAAS: Got it. Off the record.

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pharmacy network standard and pharmacy network open

where there is a reimbursement rate of AWP less

15 percent for branded drugs for the standard

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13 (Pages 46 to 49)

46 1 (Whereupon, a lunch recess was . 1 network and a reimbursement rate of AWP less 2 taken.) 2 13 percent for branded drugs in the open network. 3 MR. HAAS: Back on the record. 3 And without further inquiry into the 4 BY MR. HAAS: document other than what I've just described, Susan, 5 Q. Ms. Sidwell, do the terms of John Deere's 5 are you okay with me going forward? 6 reimbursement to pharmacies vary on a 6 MS. MacMENAMIN: Yes, I'm okay with you 7 contract-by-contract basis depending upon the 7 going forward. 8 competitive relationship between John Deere and the As it is right now, do you guys have 8 9 various pharmacies? 9 access to a fax machine if it came to be something 10 A. That's one of the variables, yes. 10 in more detail that I would need to see the Q. What are the other variables? 11 11 document? 12 A. Competitive within the community, not 12 MR. HAAS: Yes, we probably could find 13 necessarily between the pharmacies and John Deere 13 that. 14 Health but within a community, whether it's an urban 14 MS. MacMENAMIN: Go on for the moment. 15 area or a rural area, and then in some states there 15 BY MR. HAAS: 16 are what I'll refer to as the most favored nation 16 Q. Ms. Sidwell, I'll ask that you take a look 17 clause that impact our ability to be able to get 17 at this document and first tell me if you're 18 lower reimbursement rates. 18 familiar with it, and if so, tell me what it is. 19 So if the pharmacy were to accept lower A. Yes, I'm familiar with it. It's the 19 20 reimbursement from us, they would also need to contracts that we updated language and sent out to 20 21 accept lower reimbursement from other payers such as 21 many of our providers starting this year. state agencies. 22 Q. Now, with respect to the two rows of the 47 1 Q. Is another factor that impacts the amount rate attachment table that I described, do you know 2 of reimbursement provided to a particular pharmacy why there is a lower reimbursement amount provided the amount of volume that John Deere can direct to 3 or afforded by this agreement to the pharmacy under 4 that pharmacy in terms of a closed or open network? the standard network than there is under the open 4 A. Yes. By directing people to certain 5 5 network? 6 networks, we're able to get better discounts. 6 The open network is basically every 7 Q. To that point, let me mark as Deposition 7 pharmacy that is willing to contract with us and 8 Exhibit Number 3 a document Bates stamped JDH 3434 willing to accept those rates. Standard is another 9 through 3460. 9 option where we have perhaps fewer pharmacies that 10 It's a document entitled Network Provider 10 are willing to accept that rate and participate, so 11 Agreement effective July 1st, 2004. 11 as fewer pharmacies participate, we would expect 12 (Exhibit Sidwell 003 marked as them to be funneled more volume. In addition to 12 13 requested.) 13 these two rates, there are other networks that are MR. HAAS: For the record, I will be 14 14 more restrictive than this that would get into 15 asking about Exhibit A, which is the rate 15 deeper discounts from the pharmacy. attachment, and in the rate attachment, there's a 16 Q. And to the same point, I'm going to mark 17 table that breaks the rates down between pharmacy 17 two other contracts. And, Susan, tell me whether 18 network standard, pharmacy network open and mail 18 you have these. 19 order, and my questions are going to go to the rows 19 The first is a document with a Bates stamp

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range JDH 3491 through 3522. It's a provider

agreement that purports to be effective as of

March 13th, 2004, between John Deere and looks like

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14 (Pages 50 to 53)

1 Lowell Grizzle, G-r-i-z-z-l-e -- excuse me, on the 1 previous page, Page 16, it clarifies the pharmacy as 2 3 P&S Pharmacy. 3 4 MS. MacMENAMIN: I do not have it. My 4 Bates ranges end at JDH 2500, so whatever the 5. 5 6 reason, I don't know where the confusion was from 6 7 the documents, but that's where my Bates ranges end 7 8 8 is 2500. 9 MR. HAAS: Okay. I'll do the same thing. 9 I have the same type of question on this document, 10 so I'll just describe just in very general terms the 11 11 12 rate schedule for the record, and if you require further clarification, we will fax it to you. 13 14 14 MS. MacMENAMIN: Okay. MR. HAAS: So we will mark that as 15 16 16 Deposition Exhibit Number 4. And as Deposition Exhibit Number 5, we 17 17 will mark another agreement Bates stamped JDH 3461 18 through 3490, and this is an agreement effective 19 April 1st, 2004, between John Deere and Walgreens. 20 21 (Exhibit Sidwell 004 marked as 22 22 requested.) 51

you, Ms. Sidwell, having reviewed these documents if you're familiar with what they are.

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. What are they?

A. The first one is a provider contract with

a pharmacy that we have in Tennessee for products

available in there. The other one is a pharmacy

contract with Walgreens that contains more

restrictive networks in Iowa but also our national

rates with Walgreens. 10

Q. And it is correct, is it not, that the

reimbursement rate for branded drugs and generic 12

13 drugs under the Walgreens contract is less than the

reimbursement rates reflected in the P&S Pharmacy

15 contract; is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. For example, for brand name drugs under

the Walgreens contract, the first row is titled 18

Retail Pharmacy. It provides for a reimbursement of 19

AWP less 20 percent or U&C, while in the 20

P&S Pharmacy contract under the same row it provides 21

for a reimbursement rate for branded drugs of AWP

(Exhibit Sidwell 005 marked as requested.)

MR. HAAS: And for the record, I'll describe the pages of the document that I will be referring to. The first is with respect to Exhibit Number 4, it's the page JDH 3509, which is Exhibit A, rate attachment, and this page has a table which has three columns, the service, the rate, and initial fee acceptance of service.

My questions are directed at a comparison between the amounts reflected in the rate column under this contract with the rates reflected in a similar schedule in the contract marked Exhibit 5, and that is at JDH 3478.

And for the record, the tables are very similar in format and differing with respect to the rate, the reimbursement rate reflected on the contracts, and also with respect to some of the language that goes to the networks covered by the 20 reimbursement rates.

21 BY MR. HAAS:

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Q. But let me step back for a moment and ask

1 less 14.5 percent or the U&C; is that correct?

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Q. The question is, what is the explanation

for the different rates reflected in these two

5 contracts?

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A. Our competitive rates in Tennessee are 6

7 much different than in the Iowa and Illinois area as

8 is our distribution of membership, so we were able

9 to because of our volume, because of our

longstanding business relationship get a more 10

favorable reimbursement from Walgreens than what we 11

are from a pharmacy in Tennessee.

O. What does John Deere do, if anything, to 13 monitor its prescription drug program costs?

14 A. We monitor claims processed on a daily 15

basis. We have weekly, monthly, quarterly reporting 16

that looks at our claim volume, our cost per claim, 17

brand generic utilization, formulary. We have 18

various employer group reporting, various segments 19

of our population looking at trends. 20

21 It would be easier to say what we don't do

22 to monitor it.

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15 (Pages 54 to 57)

Q. All right. We will move on.

I think I asked this question earlier, but I'm not sure if I asked it of you.

4 What has John Deere done, if anything, to 5 analyze the relative cost to John Deere of drug 6 administration in hospitals versus in doctors' 7 offices?

A. We're certainly aware of our different levels of reimbursements for the various providers. That was one of the reasons that we looked at directing more volume through the pharmacy processing areas instead of through the physician offices. It's one of the reasons we looked at the specialty pharmacy program, looked at alternative

arrangements to be able to provide these drugs to

16 members at lower costs. 17 Q. So all else being equal, the costs of administering drugs in the hospital setting is 18 19 greater than in the in-office setting; is that

21 A. Certainly there are additional expenses 22 associated with the hospital setting. We would like A. Uh-huh.

Q. Right. Now, I've shown you a couple of the documents that have been produced in this case, but we haven't walked through each and every one of them.

In order to authenticate the documents, I now want to ask you a few questions with respect to your knowledge about how they were collected in order to establish that they are documents that are maintained in the regular course of business.

11 So to that end, are you familiar with how the documents that were produced in this litigation to defendants pursuant to their subpoena were 13 14 collected?

A. The majority of them, yes.

MS. KNOLL: I want to clarify, Erik, 17 before you go any farther that Carol was involved

18 with gathering basically the provider contracts and 19 the pharmacy contracts, not the stuff having to do

20 with the McKesson project nor the stuff having to do

21 with the arbitration. And there may be some other

things that Tamara is more familiar with what was

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to get to the most appropriate setting. Whether you

look at the drug costs being actually more expensive

3 in the hospital, I think it's all the associated

4 services that go along with that. 5

Q. From a healthcare -- from a health plan perspective, would you say that your reimbursement costs typically are greater when a drug is administered in the hospital setting even in the outpatient setting as compared to when administered in-office?

A. I would say that in an outpatient setting, that is correct. Within the hospital, typically the 12 drug costs are rolled into the other services, either as a per diem charge or a DRG charge, so they aren't specifically identified in there.

Certainly I'd like to provide it in the most appropriate setting, and it's less expensive for me as a whole in an outpatient.

18 19 Q. Right. And that would be one of the 20 things you would consider, where is the patient 21 going to get the best treatment, would it be in the outpatient setting or in-office setting?

actually produced than I am.

MR. HAAS: To the extent that you want to supplement her testimony or clarify, that's fine.

We will take your representations.

MS. KNOLL: That will do.

BY MR. HAAS:

7 Q. And focusing then on the contracts that 8 were produced, were you involved in the collection 9 of the contracts that were produced to the

10 defendants in this matter?

A. Yes.

12 Q. Are those documents, those contracts, 13 maintained in John Deere's files in the regular 14 course of business?

A. Yes.

16 Q. Are the documents maintained pursuant to a 17 document retention policy?

A. Yes, but the documents are maintained in different places. Some are at the home office, like pharmacy contracts. The other contracts are out in the operation site.

Q. Are the documents maintained by a document

16 (Pages 58 to 61)

60 58 A. I believe it was in both of those, yes. 1 custodian whose obligation it is to maintain the 1 It was certainly in the RESTAT one. 2 documents in the regular course of business? 3 Q. U&C, usual and customary, do you know, is A. I would defer to Mike and Laura on that. 3 there any link between usual and customary figures, 4 I'm not aware of a formal custodian. 5 is there any link to average wholesale prices or Q. Are all these documents documents that 5 AWP, meaning is U&C ever a function of AWP? were produced and generated in the normal course of ,6 6 MS. KNOLL: If you know. 7 business at John Deere? 7 8 THE WITNESS: U&C is really defined by the A. The ones that I'm familiar with, yes. 8 9 individual pharmacy or the pharmacy chain, so I 9 MR. HAAS: Susan, I am going to turn it over to you now to ask whatever questions you may don't know that I would be in the best position to 10 10 define that. 11 have, reserving my right to follow up. 11 MS. MacMENAMIN: Sure. Why don't we Certainly for generic items my answer 12 12 would be no. continue on with Ms. Sidwell since she has already 13 13 BY MS. MacMENAMIN: 14 14 been testifying, and then we will skip later to Q. Okay. During your earlier testimony, you 15 15 Mr. Beaderstadt. did say that there exists some claims data that 16 16 **EXAMINATION** would show us whether AWP or U&C was paid for brand BY MS. MacMENAMIN: 17 18 name drugs? Q. As I said earlier, my name is 18 19 A. Correct. Susan MacMenamin, and I represent the plaintiffs in 19 Q. And you said that we'd be able to tell 20 20 this action, and I'm going to ask you a few from that claims data how often U&C versus AWP was 21 questions, jumping around to and from some of the 21 22 paid. 22 questions that Mr. Haas has already asked of you. 61 1 Can you give us, just sitting here now in Now, you testified earlier that U&C or 1 2 your experience, can you give us an estimate or a 2 usual and customary is a term that appears in all of ballpark figure how often U&C is paid versus AWP is 3 3 your pharmacy contracts. 4 paid? 4 What about the term average wholesale 5 price, is AWP a component of all your pharmacy 5 MR. HAAS: Objection, form. 6 You can answer. 6 contracts as well? 7 7 A. It's certainly a part of our template THE WITNESS: I don't know that I have an exact percentage, and the percentage does vary on 8 language. I would expect it to be in there. It's 8 the pharmacies. Even though we request the pharmacy referenced as a national pricing index and them 9 to submit a U&C, they don't always do that, and many 10 10 needing to supply an NDC number that then of them in going through our reviews appear to have 11 11 corresponds to that AWP pricing. set a predetermined discount instead of actually Q. So is it fair to say that AWP would appear 12 12 providing us with a U&C amount. in all of your contracts, your pharmacy contracts? 13 13 14 Recall from probably six or more years ago A. To the best of my knowledge, it's in 14 was that it was in the range of 2 to 4 percent of 15 15 there. I'm trying to think of exceptions and not the prescriptions were coming in at a U&C price. I coming up with any right now. 16 16 believe it may be closer to 4 percent now, but my Q. And how about with respect to your PBM 17 17 recollection is a little fuzzy on the exact number. 18 contracts that you've had over the years, was AWP a 18 19 BY MS. MacMENAMIN: component of those PBM contracts? 19 A. You're referring to the RESTAT and the DPS 20 O. Okay. Was it ever greater than 4 percent 20 21 in your experience? 21 contracts? 22 A. Certainly on generic items it is. On an 22 Q. Yes, exactly.

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MR. HAAS: Objection to form.

wholesale -- I guess I would like to refer back to

THE WITNESS: I don't believe that my

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17 (Pages 62 to 65)

62 1 overall percentage, it may have been. my testimony on that and what I truly said I thought 2 Q. Okay. And talking now exclusively of 2 the wholesale acquisition cost was. It more closely 3 brand name drugs here, was it ever 4 percent, just a resembles what a wholesaler may pay to a 4 ballpark estimate? manufacturer. I'm not sure that it is an exact 5 A. I don't feel prepared to answer that 5 replication of that. 6 without the facts and data. Certainly I would 6 BY MS. MacMENAMIN: 7 expect it to be in about that range. 7 Q. Okay. Extrapolating from that, would you 8 Q. Okay. You also testified as to your 8 say that average wholesale price more closely understanding of AWP or average wholesale price and 9 resembles an average of wholesale prices charged by 10 that you believed it was something of a sticker 10 wholesalers? 11 price, like an MSRP on a car. 11 A. Absolutely not. In my experience, when I 12 A. Yes. 12 purchased a drug from a wholesaler, my book would 13 Q. Exploring your understanding of AWP a 13 contain an average wholesale price and then would little further, do you know who determines the AWP? 14 14 contain another list price or another reference 15 A. My understanding is that it's set by the there that would be what I actually reimbursed for 15 manufacturers, sometimes in conjunction with other 16 16 the drug or what I was charged for the drug. 17 entities, that there isn't really an AWP. For 17 Q. Okay. You stated earlier that in your 18 example, if I use First Data Bank, who I use in my 18 pharmacy contract negotiations you formerly used 19 pharmacy processing as my source for AWP, it is 19 acquisition cost? 20 different than if I use Redbook as my source for 20 A. Before my time here, I believe that they 21 21 had requested acquisition cost be submitted. 22 I don't know the various components that 22 Q. Okay. But then, and fill me in if I'm 63 1 go into who sets the specific AWP level. 1 misrepresenting your testimony, but you said you 2 Q. Okay. Now, can you explain a little 2 switched to AWP as a benchmark because you needed a 3 further, just focusing on the terms AWP, average 3 consistent price? 4 wholesale price, what do you understand it to be 4 A. A consistent reference that we could build 5 representative of? 5 into our systems to be able to adjudicate the claims 6 MR. HAAS: Objection to form. consistently, to be able to be predictable in our 6 7 THE WITNESS: My understanding of AWP is 7 pricing, to be able to automatically know what we 8 were going to pay without having to go back and that it's strictly a reference price. I don't know 9 that I would say that it's representative of -- I 9 audit what each particular pharmacy purchased a 10 don't have a good definition of that. It's my 10 11 reference price that I use as a benchmark to price 11 Q. So is it fair to say that you used AWP to 12 drugs from that. 12 replace actual acquisition cost as a reference price 13 BY MS. MacMENAMIN: 13 in your negotiation process? 14 Q. Okay. Now, you testified that wholesale 14 MR. HAAS: Objection to form. 15 acquisition cost as you understand it is a price THE WITNESS: We used it as a benchmark to 15 16 paid by wholesalers to manufacturers. 16 discount our reimbursement from. The actual 17 Now, you understand AWP, average wholesale 17 acquisition cost, and this is predating my 18 price, to be a price charged by wholesalers or an 18 involvement at John Deere Health, that was used as a 19 average of prices charged by wholesalers? 19 reimbursement, but it wasn't -- the actual

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acquisition cost.

acquisition cost wasn't supposed to be a reference

price. It was supposed to be your actual

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18 (Pages 66 to 69)

66 Q. Are you aware of any other benchmarks that 1 1 BY MS. MacMENAMIN: are available for use in reimbursing pharmacies? Q. Okay. You also testified as to your 2 2 A. Certainly like the HCFA MAC would be a 3 belief that the pharmacies had a reasonable margin built into the reimbursement that they received from benchmark price. That's one that I don't -- we 4 4 don't use in our business to implement it. We use 5 5 you? it as one of the things in compiling our own MAC MR. HAAS: Objection to form. 6 6 7 THE WITNESS: Yes. pricing. 7 Q. Is the HCFA MAC exclusive to generic 8 8 BY MS. MacMENAMIN: 9 products? Q. Can you give us a ballpark guess as to 9 A. I believe so. It doesn't include all what that reasonable margin might have been? 10 10 MR. HAAS: Objection to form. 11 generics. 11 O. So just speaking of brand name drugs here 12 THE WITNESS: I don't know that I know 12 exclusively, are you aware of any other benchmarks their specific margin. I do know that even at AWP 13 13 available for use in reimbursing pharmacies? 14 14 minus 20 that they were still able to cover their 15 I'm sorry, I didn't hear your answer if operating expenses without losing money, so whatever 15 16 you did answer. their operating costs would be, their margin was 16 A. I'm still thinking. I'm not aware of any still there to cover that along with the dispensing 17 17 easily definable other benchmark out there. 18 fee component that we pay. 18 Certainly there are different sources of AWP than 19 BY MS. MacMENAMIN: 19 20 what we use today. 20 Q. Okay. Q. So if you learned that AWP did not have a 21 A. If you look at a pharmacy, in the data 21 22 relation to any sort of real world prices, would that I've seen, it looks like the average cost to 22 69 67 that affect your negotiations with pharmacies in dispense a prescription used to be 6 something. I 1 1 2 using AWP as a benchmark? think it's 7 or 8 something per prescription now. 2 3 MR. HAAS: Objection to form. And if I'm paying them as in some of these contracts 3 THE WITNESS: I guess I already understand 4 \$1.75 or \$1.49 per prescription, there has to be 4 that AWP is not necessarily a direct linear additional margin in the drug cost for them to be 5 5 relationship to the cost or the price that that 6 able to continue to be in business. 6 pharmacy pays for the drug, so since I know that 7 7 Q. Okay. From what you're saying, I today, I'm not sure that it would change the way I'm 8 understand that you find AWP to be a useful 8 doing business or the way I'm contracting with my 9 benchmark in place of actual acquisition cost? 9 10 pharmacies. 10 MR. HAAS: Objection to form. 11 BY MS. MacMENAMIN: 11 THE WITNESS: Yes. It's an industry Q. In your negotiations with manufacturers 12 12 standard. for rebates and discounts, are those negotiations 13 13 BY MS. MacMENAMIN: also based on the benchmarks AWP and WAC? 14 O. And would you say that it's a useful 14 benchmark because it has a relation to some kind of A. Those are certainly two of the things that 15 15 are used to calculate the various levels of rebates. 16 real world price? 16 Q. Can you tell me of any other benchmarks 17 MR. HAAS: Objection to form. 17 THE WITNESS: I would say that it's useful 18 that are available? 18 A. I look at the other costs of drugs in that because it is a benchmark, because it is an industry 19 19 class based on AWP, based on WAC, and based on the 20 norm that then I can apply discounts to to get 20 rebate amounts that the other manufacturers are 21 consistent adjudication of claims. 21 willing to offer to get down to a net price. 22 BY MS. MacMENAMIN: 22

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September 17, 2004

19 (Pages 70 to 73)

70 So regardless of -- to me it's a 1 2 mathematical calculation of what is the lowest net 3 cost. Whether it's a lower AWP and then a lower 4 rebate or whether it's a higher AWP and a bigger 5 rebate, we're worried about the net cost line. 6 Q. Okay. You just said earlier that most of 7 your negotiations with manufacturers are based on WAC and that some of them are based on AWP, and in 9 conjunction with your testimony that WAC is somewhat 10 representative of the price wholesalers pay to 11 manufacturers, my question is, if you found out and 12 if you learned that wholesalers paid significantly less than WAC, would that affect your negotiations 13 14 for rebates with manufacturers? 15 A. Again, I believe that wholesale 16 acquisition cost is a reference point. I'm not sure 17 it's exactly what wholesalers purchase their drugs 18 for. I'm sure there are other margins in there. 19 But no, it's not going to impact the way 20 that I negotiate with manufacturers. 21 Q. My question was that it being a reference 22 point, if you found out that WAC was significantly

rebate amount will be off of AWP or WAC when WAC and 2 AWP are terms that change, prices that change? 3 A. In our agreements, we typically state the AWP or the WAC or whatever reference price we're using that was in effect on a certain date in the contract. Whether it's the beginning of the quarter 7 or the end of the quarter or whatever, we tie that specifically down in the contract so that we know 9 what we can expect to receive. 10 Q. I want to go now to your understanding of 11 MAC or more specifically the John Deere MAC. 12 Is it fair to say that based on your 13 testimony that John Deere's MAC is based at least in 14 some part on AWP? 15 A. AWP is one of the reference points that we use to see what type of discounting we're getting as 16 17 compared to what we would pay for the brand name 18 item, and since the brand name is reimbursed at a 19 discounted AWP, it's drawn into that equation, but

71 Mr. Haas asked you if you had performed any studies 1 on pharmacy acquisition costs, and you referred to 3 some source as a publication, and I just didn't 4

the basic calculation is what am I paying for the

brand name, what am I able to pay for the generic.

Q. Okay. At a certain point you said that or

understand your answer actually. Could you explain more about that, studies that you performed on pharmacy acquisition costs?

A. I'm not aware that we did any formal studies on acquisition cost. In the process of doing a claim review, frequently a pharmacy will tell us what their acquisition cost is on a certain item, especially if they feel their reimbursement isn't high enough.

In many of the publications, it will refer to discounted AWP pricing, such as Drug Topics and some of the -- that's just one example of a publication that's out there.

As I've gone to various meetings in different forums, certainly there are people there that give presentations on discounted pricing and operations of a pharmacy or operations of a PBM and some of the associated margins and things in there.

Q. I want to ask a few more questions now

lower and, in fact, did not have a relation to the price that wholesalers paid manufacturers for drugs, 3 would that affect your negotiations for rebates 4 using the term WAC?

MR. HAAS: Objection to form, asked and answered, and speculation.

- THE WITNESS: No, because in my mind it's all about net cost. So whether you base it on -even if your WAC price was 2,000 percent of what the wholesaler paid, I'm still looking at a discount off something or something to arrive at a price per unit

11 12 that -- a rebate per unit that the manufacturer is 13

going to give me.

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14 So even if it's a discount off AWP or a 15 discount off WAC or a discount off whatever, what it 16 ends up being to me is what is my rebate per tablet 17 or per milligram or per whatever on a drug.

18 BY MS. MacMENAMIN:

19 Q. Is it your understanding that AWPs and

20 WACs are flexible prices that change?

21 A. Yes.

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Q. So are you able to determine what your